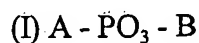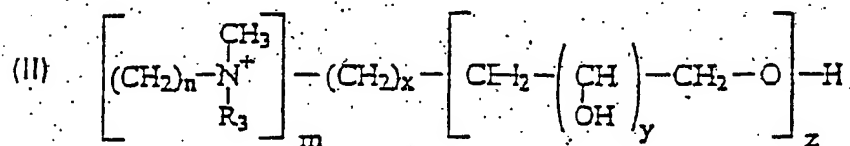## Listing of Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1. (Previously presented) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$(II) \quad \left[\left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{\overset{\displaystyle CH_3}{|}}{\underset{\underset{\displaystyle R_3}{|}}{N^+}} \right]_m - (CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\underset{\underset{\displaystyle OH}{|}}{CH} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z \right] - H$$

in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8;

m is 0, 1 or 2;

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer from 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R$_3$ is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is:

$$O \sim (CH_2)_p \sim = (CH_2)_q H$$

in which

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$; and

with the proviso that when $p + q$ is 12, q is not 4 and when $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20, q is not 8; and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

2.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$.

3.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 2, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 1$ to 3;

$z = 0$.

4.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 3, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 1$;

$z = 0$.

5.   (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 5.

6. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 5, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 3.

7. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 1$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 2$ to 4;

$z = 1$.

8. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 0$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 1$;

$z = 1$ to 5.

9. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$m = 0$;

$x = 0$;

$y = 2$ to 4;

$z = 1$.

10.　(Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = CH_3$.

11.　(Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$R_3 = 1,2$-dihydroxypropyl.

12.　(Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 2$ to 6.

13.　(Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which the following applies to B:

$n = 3$.

14.　Canceled.

15.　(Previously presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, in which A has 16 to 23 carbon atoms.

16-32.　Canceled.

33.　(Previously presented) A pharmaceutical composition, which comprises an active ingredient as claimed in claim 1, where appropriate together with pharmaceutically acceptable diluents, excipients, carriers and fillers.
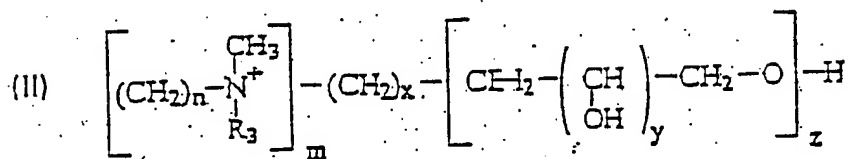
34-42. Canceled.

43.   (Previously presented) A compound according to claim 1, wherein p is 9, q is 8, z is 0, x is 1, m is 1, n is 4 and R_3 is methyl.

44.   (Previously presented) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$\text{(II)} \quad \left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{CH_3}{\underset{R_3}{N^+}} \right]_m - (CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\underset{OH}{CH} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z - H$$

in which

n is an integer from 4 to 8;

m is 1

x is 1;

z is 0;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 C atoms, which is not substituted by a hydroxyl group;

and in which A is:

$$O \diagdown (CH_2)_p \diagup \diagup \diagdown (CH_2)_q H$$
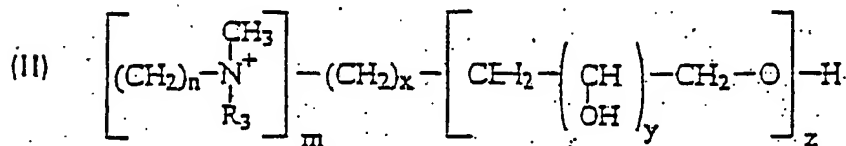
in which

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

where $q \neq 8$ for $p + q = 14, 16, 18$ or 20 and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.

45.   (Previously presented) A compound of the general formula (I)

(I) $A - PO_3 - B$

in which B is a radical of the general formula (II)

$$(\text{II}) \quad \left[(CH_2)_n - \overset{CH_3}{\underset{R_3}{\overset{|}{N^+}}} \right]_m - (CH_2)_x - \left[CH_2 - \left(\underset{OH}{\overset{|}{CH}} \right)_y - CH_2 - O \right]_z - H$$

in which

n is an integer from 2 to 8

m is 0, 1 or 2:

x is an integer from 0 to 8;

y is an integer rom 1 to 4;

z is an integer from 0 to 5;

R_3 is an alkyl radical having 1 to 3 C atoms, which may be substituted by one or more hydroxyl groups;

and in which A is:

$$O\text{---}(CH_2)_p\text{====}(CH_2)_qH$$

in which

$p \geq 0$;

$q \geq 0$;

$12 \leq p + q \leq 30$ and

with the proviso that $p + q$ is not 12, 13, 14 or 15 and when $p + q = 16$, 18 or 20, q is not 8, and wherein, in A, the double bond is at a distance from O which does not appear in a naturally-occurring corresponding radical.